Fair weather; warmer.

WE are going to give the mothers another chance to- I Another Flood of Exceedingly Stale Clap- Trap Let Loose by Senator Vance. day, to buy

SHIRT WAISTS.

We have a second consignment of Boys' fine Waists -copies of the French goods, like those sold at \$1, \$1.25 Mr. Blaine Makes Clearer His Views on and \$1.50, in laundered stocks, that we are instructed to sell at

33 cents

It is only for to-day. We put into this sale some Star Waists, laundered and unlaundered, and name a price for to-day. Twenty dozen cheap Waits at

17 CENTS

MURPHY, HIBBEN

(WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.)

SUPERIOR QUALITY-HIGHEST MERIT

COLUMBUS SWANSDOWN CANTONS

Brown, Bleached and Colors.

OUR NUMBERS-0, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70 and 80, now ready for delivery.

Lowest price always a certainty.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, BIG 4 **EXCURSIONS:**

July 22 to August 10, Acton.—Camp-Meeting.— Low rates every day. Special trains on Sundays, July 27, August 3 and 10, leave Indianapolis

July 27, Terre Haute.—Schwaben Society Ex-cursion.—Special train leaving Indianapolis 7 A. M., returning leaves Terre Haute 7 P. M.; \$1.50 round trip, tickets good to return on all regular trains for two days.

August 3, Louisville, Ky.—Independent Sons and Daughters of Honor Excursion, via North Vernon.—Special train leaving Indianapolis at 1 A. M., returning leaves Louisville at 11:55 P. M.; \$2.50 for the round trip, tickets good to return on regular trains for two days.

August 1, Maxinkuckee.—Paul Boyton's Aquatic Show.—Wallace Ross and John Larcon, singlescull race, for purse of \$500. Half-fare rates on morning train, good to return next day. August 2, 3 and 4, Chicago.—Patriarchs Militant Encampment.—\$6 for the round trip, including six admissions to the encampment;

tickets good to return until August 11. August 5 and 6, Chicago.—Patriarche Militant Encampment.—\$4.70 for the round trip, including six admissions to the encampment; good to return until August 11.

Big 4 Route ANNUAL EXCURSIONS INDIANAPOLIS To Niagara Falls, \$5 round trip To Toronto, \$6 round trip To Alexandria Bay, \$10 round trip

Wait for the excursion over the only direct line-the popular Big 4 -which always provides ample sleeping-car and coach accommodations.

CINCINNATI, DAYTON. TOLEDO, DETROIT,

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, WASHINGTON,

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Pullman Vestibule Line.

CHATTANOOGA, ATLANTA, MOBILE, NEW ORLEANS,

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Trains arrive and depart as follows: Depart-*3:55 am *6:30 am †10:45 am Arrive—*12:35 night 19:80 am *11:15 am 17:25 pm *10:55 pm.

FOR TOLEDO AND DETROIT. Depart—#6:30 am 110:55 am 3:05 pm 16:30 pm. Arrive—12:35 night 19:30 am 11:15 am 17:25 pm *Daily. tDaily except Sunday. H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

INDIGNANT NEWFOUNDLANDERS.

Feeling Against Britain So Great that Prince

George Will Not Visit the Island. Boston, July 25. - A Halifax special quotes Newfoundland advices as showing that the feeling of the people there is so bitter against the British government for the abondonment of the rights of the colony that it has become a question as to how Prince George, whose coming visit had been announced, would be received. This feeling has suggested prudence to the govern-

Prince will not come to St. Johns. Sir Baldwin Walker in Danger of Arrest. St. Johns, N. F., July 25-Sir Baldwin Walker, the commander of the British man-of-war Emerald, was served yesterday on board his ship with a writ returnable Aug. 2, at the suit of James Baird, who claims damages to the amount of \$5,000. If Sir Baldwin pays no attention to the writ arrangements will be made for his arrest for contempt in any Newfoundland port he

may enter.

ment, which has now announced that the

DEBATE ON THE TARIFF BILL

Absurd Statement by Mr. McPherson Criticised by Messrs. Sherman and Aldrich-Mr. Plumb's Fears of a Revenue Deficit.

Reciprocity and Free Sugar.

Spain's Willingness to Conclude a Treaty on Behalf of Cuba-Brazil Said to Be Anxious to Exchange Her Goods for Ours.

SENATE TARIFF DEBATE.

Mr. Vance Tries to Emulate Voorhees-Effect of the Bill on the Revenue.

WASHINGTON, July 25 .- When the tariff bill was taken up in the Senate to-day Mr. Aldrich asked unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with and that the bill be read by paragraphs-the committee amendments being first acted upon.

Mr. McPherson inquired as to the meaning of the motion, and Mr. Aldrich undertook to enlighten him. All the paragraphs, he said, would be read seriatim, and when a committee amendment was referred, it should be acted upon first. The committee nendments were themselves open amendments, and then all the paragraphs would be open to amendment without any limitation whatever. It was not the intention of the committee to limit the power of

ments. The less hide-bound the matter

simply asked that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with and that the bill be read by paragraphs for consideration. Mr. McPherson-Does the Senator mean

by that the bill will be open to amendment

Instruments and Appliances.
WM. H. ARMSTRONG &
CO.'S Surgical Instrument
House, 92 South Illinois st.

WAS BRAKEMAN HILBERT, MURDERED?

His Father Thinks He Was and Charges Con-

ductor Arnold, of the Monon, with the Crime.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 25.-Quite an

excitement was created in the city this

morning by the arrest of Charles Arnold, a

freight conductor of the Louisville, New

Albany & Chicago railroad, charged with

the murder of William Hilbert, who was a

brakeman on Arnold's train. A few days

ago the Journal published a dispatch from

this place stating that Hilbert suddenly

became violently insane while on duty,

and that he was fastened up in the caboose

by conductor Arnold, but made his escape

and jumped from the train while in full

in the caboose together, when some diffi-

culty arose, and Arnold struck young Hil-

bert with a club, knocking him from the

running train, and that he was killed in-

He alleges that the head brakeman, who

was seated two cars in front of the caboose,

will testify to the transaction just as re-lated. Arnold, when arrested, said it was

an outrage to charge a man with murder when the victim had killed himself while

insane. Arnold lives at Lafayette. Hilbert

lived at New Albany, and was only nine-teen years old. There is considerable feel-ing in railroad circles.

RAN AWAY TO MARRY.

Ex-Governor Sprague's Sister-in-Law Con-

tracts an Unlawful Union with a Young Man.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 25 .- Cleo Ju-

liet Weed, sister of the second wife of ex-

Governor Sprague, has furnished the ro-

mance and sensation of the hour for the

summer people, both here and at Newport.

She is a very pretty woman, of exquisite

form. For several weeks she has been the

guest of Governor Sprague, at his palatial

home at Canonchet. During this time she

formed the acquaintance of Howard S.

Eaton, of Lynn, Mass., who, for six weeks,

has been here attending to some electrical

engineering at the local electric-light sta-

tion. Yesterday Miss Weed left the famous

Canonchet, and meeting Mr. Eaton entered

his carriage and drove toward Kingston.

Young Eaton had, just before this, gone to

the office of the clerk of the Narragansett

district and obtained a marriage license, in

doing which he gave his age as twenty-one

and his birthplace as Lynn, and her age as

twenty-one and birthplace as Stamford, Conn. On arriving at Kingston Hill they called on Rev. Mr. Clark, the Baptist min-

ister, and were speedily made man and wife. They returned to the pier, Mrs. Eaton going alone to her sister's home and

informing Mrs. Sprague that she and Eaton

had eloped and were married. Word was

sent to Eaton to report at once at Canon-chet, and there he was catechised by Gov-

ernor Sprague, who knew that Cleo was not of age and who doubted Eaton's state-

ment as to his own age. The result of this interview was that Eaton was informed that his marriage was illegal, inasmuch as

he had failed to comply with the law by

neglecting to get a permit from Miss Weed's guardian and from his own people, which could alone sanction the marriage in this

Eaton applied at the clerk's office for ver-

ification of Governor Sprague's statement, and went from there feeling much disappointed. Last night the bride slept at Canonchet and the young husband cooled off his love at his boarding-place. Govern-

or Sprague objected to the marriage be-

cause he and his wife knew little or noth-

ing of Eaton's antecedents. It is ascer-

tained that he is a graduate of a technical

legality.

stantly.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Mr. Aldrich-Certainly, under the rules Unanimous consent was given, and Mr. Vance proceeded to address the Senate. He said that the result of the pending bill might be to reduce the revenue to a certain extent, but not to reduce taxes. A reduction of taxes was one thing, and a reduc-tion of revenue another and quite a different thing. What the people desired was a common-sense reduction of the revenue and a corresponding relief from the payment of taxes. But the taking off of 2 cents a pound on sugar with one hand and the paying of 2 cents a pound to a sugar-producer on the other hand was, indeed, a reduction of revenue with both hands; but the taxes remained, and the people paid them all the same. The McKinley bill, he said, was an outrage on human patience and an insult to the intelligence of mankind. Looking at the high-sounding title of the bill, "To reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports," and comparing it with what it would accomplish the bill would be pronounced the most stupendous fraud which the ingenuity of man had yet perpetrated on a much-abused and had yet perpetrated on a much-abused and long-suffering people. It neither reduced revenue, in the sense of reducing taxation, nor equalized duties on imports. On the contrary, it increased taxation, and it made duties more unequal, by imposing heavier burdens on the poor than on the rich, and by so swelling the taxes on the necessities of life as to shock the moral sense of every just man. Mr. Vance went on to arraign the Republican party for the evils which, he claimed, protection had brought upon the country, and said: "These are some of the prominent results of your speed, killing him instantly. This was the report made to the railroad officials, and was accepted by them.

Hilbert's father, who is also a conductor on the road, did not take any stock in the story, however, and after completing an investigation states that he is satisfied that his son was murdered, and many his set misrule, and of the policy which you advise us to continue and increase. These be thy gods O Israel.' If you are wise you will worship them no longer; but rest assured that renewed sacrifice on their altars will not save you. Nothing will help you but to ober the injunction of the prophet, his son was murdered, and upon his affi-davit Arnold was arrested. The father's statement is that Arnold and his son were 'Repent and depart from your idols,

and turn away, every one you, from all your abominations." went on to quote from Mr. Blaine's letter to Mr. Frye, and said that the unmistakable wisdom of what that distinguished man had said illustrated the wisdom of what he had left unsaid. If it were important to extend American trade to Central and South America it could not be unimportant to extend it to the European continent which in wealth and population was ten times greater. If free trade with the people of the Latin races was desirable and profitable, no reasoning could show that a little free trade with the people of Teutonic blood was not also good and profita-

Mr. Plumb said that before proceeding to the consideration of the bill by paragraphs he would like to know what the finance committee believed would be the effect of the bill on the revenue. If there ever was a time when Congress and the country were entitled to know that fact it was now. He should not, if he could help it, enter on a discussion on the items of the bill until there was a disclosure of that kind on the

part of the committee or of some one authorized to speak for it. Mr. McPherson said that the able, incisive, eloquent and almost unanswerable speeches of the Senators from Indiana and North Carolina [Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Vance] seemed to preclude the necessity of any further defense of the Democratic position—at least until something was heard from the other side of the chamber. And now, the Senator from Kansas [Mr. Plumb] in the simplicity of his nature, [laughter] inquired from his own committee for some information on the bill. Did not that honorable Senator know that, for the last three or four days, the newspapers had been full of reports that it had been resolved, not only by the finance committee, but by the Republican caucus also, not to attempt any defense of the pending bill? Had not that Senator noticed that when a Senator on the Democratic side of the chamber addressed the Senate, the seats on the Ropublican side immediately became vacant, showing that Republican Senators did not wish to hear anything about it? If the bill could not be defended, it could not be passed. He, therefore, in order to expedite business, would move that the pending bill be recommitted to the committee on finance, with instructions to report, at the earliest practicable moment, a bill to reduce the revenue, and to equalize duties on imports on the basis that the average rate of duty should not exceed the average ad valorem war-tariff rate of 1864. Mr. Aldrich—Are you in favor of going back to the rates of 1864? back to the rates that will not exceed the

Mr. McPherson-I am in favor of going average ad valorem rates of 1864. Mr. Aldrich-State the particular rates. Be a little more specific.

Mr. McPherson-I speak of the average ad valorem rates. Mr. McPherson then launched out on a review of the tariff question in general and of the pending bill in particular. He undertook to show that neither the farmer nor the consumer would be benefited by it. Who, then, he asked, would be benefited? Was it labor! It was not, although in every campaign the Republican party proclaimed itself the friend of labor and denounced the Democratic party as a free-trade party. No greater falsehood school and was formerly employed at the had ever been uttered. He referred to the campaign of 1888 as one in which immense sums of money had been corruptly raised, and corruptly used in behalf of the Re-Thompson-Houston works in Lynn. His mother says he lacks a few weeks of twenty-one years. Governor Sprague is to have the marriage annulled on account of its il-Hood's Sarsaparilla has a steadily increasing popularity, which can only be won by an article of real merit. Give it a

public voice had been strangled, the rules crushed to earth and the country disgraced.

Mr. Sherman criticised Mr. McPherson's remarks as reducing the average rate, under the pending bill to the average rate existing in 1864, and explained that the average of 36.69 under the law of 1861 was made upon all the goods then dutiable and unditable, but at that time not more than 10 or 15 per cent, of imported goods were on the free list. Under the pending bill 50 per cent, of imported goods would be on the free list, and if the average rate of duty were ascertained on the goods dutiable and undutiable it would not be 52 per cent. or 36 per cent, but only 17 or 18 per cent.

Mr. McPherson said that he would be a bold man who would deny that the pending bill was not solely in the interest of the manufacturers, and without the slightest particle of interest to anybody else. While that was not a pleasant thing to contemplate, it was not without the quality of reckless courage. If that was the kind of a bill which the Republican people of the country had imagined they were to receive, then so let it be.

Mr. Plumb inquired as to the effect of the bill on revenues and complained that and

country had imagined they were to receive, then so let it be.

Mr. Plumb inquired as to the effect of the bill on revenues and complained that no detailed statement had been made as to the effect that would follow the passage of the bill. If there should be a deficit within the next eighteen months, it would be a pretty serious matter. He thought that the Senate ought not to err on the side of a deficit, but ought to be perfectly certain, that, having established tariff rates, it would not be necessary to disturb them next Congress. It would not do to say, "After us the deluge." Going on to enumerate the expenditures for the next fiscal year, he gave it as his opinion that the applications under the dependent pension bill would reach 500,000 within a year. He believed that, within the next two years, that bill would be costing the people of the United States about \$50,000,000 a year. Mr. Plumb went on to speak of the necessary expenditures of the government and referred to the possibility of there being next year a deficit of nearly \$50,000,000 that would have to be made up by new taxes, and asked who was interested in producing that state of things. He thought that, in reporting the bill, that matter had been overlooked. It seemed to him as if somebody interested in the rate of duties had said: "We do not care what the effect on body interested in the rate of duties had "We do not care what the effect on the revenue may be. That is not our conlimitation whatever. It was not the intention of the committee to limit the power of offering amendments.

Mr. Plumb objected to that part of Mr. Aldrich's request as to committee amendments. The less hide-bound the matter was the better it would be.

Mr. Aldrich modified his request, and offering amendments are also better it would be.

Mr. Aldrich modified his request, and of the second the resulting benefits to the country—and the very awkward and injurious condition of things to which he had alluded might be brought about, in which event they would be about, in which event they would be forced to either borrow money or to find some means of increasing the revenue. He gave notice that he would favor the amendment to the bill to increase the revenue from other sources. He would never vote for a bill that he thought would be a cowardly evasion of the duty imposed upon the Senate—to provide adequate means to meet the expenses of the government. He would not shirk that duty. He would propose a data on incomes he would propose pose a duty on incomes; he would propose an increased tax on alcoholic liquors, and he would propose amendments that would prevent the formation of trusts.

Mr. Allison defended the Senate from the

charges made in some quarters of extrava-gance on the part of the Senate in the matter of appropriation bills.

Mr. Aldrich expressed the opinion that Mr. McPherson was not serious in his motion, and remarked that if it were carried out into law, the effect would be to inried out into law, the effect would be to increase the revenue by \$110,000,000 of the amount that would be produced by the pending bill. In order to show the "manifest absurdity" of Mr. McPherson's proposition, he said that if sugar were taken from the free list and put on the dutiable list at 10 per cent., the average ad valorem rate on dutiable goods would be reduced below 36 per cent. He declared that all such arguments had no force or effect with intelligent people, and that the people of the United States had passed on the question in 1885.

the question in 1885. Mr. Gorman asked Mr. Aldrich to give the Senate a frank and fair statement as to the probable results of the bill if enacted

Mr. Aldrich said in reply that if the importations for the next fiscal year were the same as for the past fiscal year the revenue would be reduced about \$20,000,000. H could not give the figures as to the expenditures. Of course, members of the finance committee did not propose any legislation to reduce the revennes below the expenditures. They did not intend to create a deficit purposely and knowingly; and they did not believe that that would be the result. They believed that they could safely reduce the revenue twenty, thirty, forty or lifty millions without that result occurring. He was sure that whenever the chairman of the committee on appropriations had prepared his statement of the probable expenditures, and of the probable receipts, the finance committee would take into consideration He | whether the Senate could afford to make such a large reduction of the duty on

> After some further discussion, and without action on Mr. McPherson's motion. which is pending, the Senate adjourned.

MR. BLAINE ON SUGAR. His Well-Known Views on Reciprocity Pre-

sented in Another Letter. WASHINGTON, July 25 .- Senator Frye today received the following letter from Secretary Blaine: "BAR HARBOR, July 22.

"Dear Mr. Frye-I have your reply to my letter, and am glad that the essential part of it has been given to the press. You ask me what assurance I have as to Spain's willingness to enter in reciprocal arrangements of trade with the United States. Your question surprises me, for you cannot have forgotten that only six years ago the Prime Minister of Spain, in his anxiety to secure free admission to our markets for the sugar of Cuba and Porto Rico, agreed to a very extensive treaty of reciprocity with Mr. John W. Foster, then our minister at Madrid. A year before-in 1883-a very admirable treaty of reciprocity was negotiated by General Grant and Mr. William H. Trescot, as United States commissioners, with the republic of Mexico—a treaty well considered in all its parts and all its details-whose results would, I believe, have proved highly advantageous to both countries. In view of the pending discussion it is a somewhat singular circumstance that both these treaties of reciprocity failed to secure the approval of Congress, and failed for the express reason that both provided for the free admission of sugar. Congress would not then allow a single pound of sugar to come in free of duty under any circumstances whatever. And now the proposition is to open our ports free to everybody's sugar, and to do it with such rapid ity that we are not to have a moment's time to see if we cannot make a better trade-a trade by which we may pay for, at least, a part of the sugar in the products of American farms and shops.

"Our change of opinion has certainly been remarkable in so brief a period. Indeed, the only danger of our not securing advantageous treaties of reciprocity now is the possible belief on the part of those free sugar that, by patient waiting, they can secure all they desire without money and without price. Fearing that result, I sought an interview with the eight Republican members of the committee on ways and means more than five months ago-to be exact, on the 10th day of last February. I endeavored to convince them that it would be expedient and wise to leave to the President, as the treatymaking power, an opportunity to see what advantageous arrangements of reciprocal trade could be effected. I was unable to persuade the committee to take my view. I mention this circumstance now because it has been charged in many quarters that the suggestion for reciprocity came too late. In fact my effort was made before the tariff bill was reported to the House or even

framed in committee. "It is, I think, a very grave mistake to oppose this recprocal proposition touching sugar from the fear that it may conflict, in some way, with the policy of protection. The danger is, I think, wholly in the opposite direction. Let us see what is proposed.

or shall we seek a reciprocal arrangement by which a large part of it may be paid for in pork, and beef, and flour; in lumber, and salt, and iron; in shoes, and calico, and furniture, and a thousand other things? In short, shall we pay for it all in cash, or try friendly barter in part? I think the latter mode is the highest form of protection, and the best way to promote trade.

"I address this note to you, as I did my first, because you have taken an active and most intelligent interest in the increase of our trade with South America. When shall we enlarge our commercial intercourse with that great continent if we do not now make a beginning? If we now give away the duty on sugar, as we have already given away the duties on coffee, and hides, and rubber, and get nothing in exchange which shall be profitable to the farm or factory in the United States, what shall be our justification for the policy? You have recently received congratulations, in which I cordially join, on carrying the shipping bill through the Senate. Do you not think that a line of ships generously aided by the government will have a better prospect for profit and for permanence if we can give to them outward cargoes from the United States, and not confine them to inward cargoes from Latin America? I am sincerely yours,

"JAMES G. BLAINE."

BRAZIL WANTS RECIPROCITY. Her Merchants Wish to Exchange Rubber, Coffee and Sugar for Our Manufactures. New York, July 25 .- A. De Barros, a citizen of Brazil, who has recently been traveling through the northern part of that country, said to-day he was much impressed with the change of feeling of the people of Brazil. The change of government was universally popular, and there was a marked advance in business prosperity. One result was the great interest of Brazilians in the people of the United States. Republican feeling and the pan-American congress, accompanied with Portugal's trouble with England, have made Brazilians anxious to buy American goods. Merchants and buyers alike showed this disposition toward this country. Mr. De Barros said he was amazed to find the depth of the pro-American sentiment. The merchants there desired reciprocity. The problem to be solved was the question of the price, the terms of which in-cluded transportation. The price must be lower. In the element of price there were many elements besides the actual cost. By reciprocity Brazil's capac-ity to buy would be increased, and the United States was the only country which could give this increased power of purchase to Brazil. The United States consumes largely her rubber and coffee. Free trade with the United States would not be possible, because Brazil depends on her custom-house for her revenue. But she could give reductions in duties in return for free sugar given by the United States.
Enormous gains would result from mutual
concessions. The steps already taken for
banking facilities are most important. At
present the capital of Europe enters into
our trade and operates against American goods. Better transportation facilities should be had, but most important of all is reciprocity. Manufacturers of cotton, steel, leather, wood, iron, and farmers, by the sale of breadstuffs, would be benefited. Then the present temper of the Brazilians, because of feeling against England, affords a wonderful opportunity to this country. Throwing this great market away will be bitterly repented.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF VARNISH.

One Man Horribly and Fatally Burned and

Several Others Injured. PHILADELPHIA, July 15 .- By the explosion of a barrel of varnish this afternoon in the cellar of the range and heater-works of J. Reynolds & Sons, Fourth and Filbert streets, James T. Westcott was so badly burned that he died in a few hours afterwards, and the building was slightly damaged by fire. A few minutes before the explosion, Westcott was sent down into the cellar, and he had hardly disappeared down the stairs before the occupants of the upper floors were startled by the roar of the explosion. Hurrying below they found the whole cellar in a blaze, and Westcott lying in the corner insensible and terribly injured. He was taken to the hospital, where it was found that he was burned from head to foot, even his eyes being burned out, and his flesh hanging in shreds. He lingered two hours before he died. Westcott left a wife and five children. Several other men were injured, but none seriously.

The Savannah Disaster. SAVANNAH, Ga., July 25 .- The coroner's jury concluded its investigations to-night of the blowing up of Bullard's boardinghouse, in which Mrs. Bullard, Mat Lockline and Gus Robie were killed, and returned a verdict that the disaster was the result of an explosion by some agency unknown. George Maxwell, the negro cook, who had threatened the Bullard family, and who was arrested on suspicion of having been connected with the explosion, was discharged from jail to-night by order of the coroner. Evidence was discovered to-day in the debris of the wrecked building which points strongly to dynamite or nitroglycerine as the agent used.

Two Boys and a Baby Girl Burned. Modesto, Cal., July 25 .- At Ripon, San Joaquin county, last night, Warren, the seven-year-old son of G. W. Masters, while playing with matches, set fire to a car-load of coal-oil. The house took fire and was destroyed, with its contents. George and Warren, the two boys, and a baby girl perished in the flames. A seventeen-year-old girl was badly burned in trying to secure help to rescue the baby. The mother was within a hundred yards of the house, but was unable to reach it in time to save the children.

MILLIONAIRE'S WILL FOUND.

Sensational Turn in the Contest for an Estate in Montana Valued at \$5,000,000.

HELENA, Mont., July 25 .- A sensation was sprung yesterday in the fight of the heirs for the millions left by A. J. Davis, of Butte, left a will, as he was a careful, conscientious man, and he had often said that when contest over his fortune. The most diligent search, however, failed to bring one countries that we are so anxious for | to light, and the heirs in various sections began to file their claims. The chief claimants are John A. Davis, of Chicago, and H. A. Root, of New York, the former the brother and the latter the nephew of the millionaire. Both of these men wanted to administer the estate, and the first crossing of swords occurred in the District Court of Silver Bow county. Five million dollars the estate, and the talent in the State engaged, as well as attorneys from the outside, among the latter being Judge Meyers, of New York, and Judge Wool-worth, of Omaha. The case has gone through the preliminary stages and has been appealed to the Supreme Court. Today was the day fixed for hearing the arguon his application for letters of administration. The will found and submitted is dated July 20, 1866, and bequeaths the whole estate to John A. Davis, the dead millionaire's brother, after pro-viding for the maintenance of Thomas Jefferson Davis and Pet Davis and her and corruptly used in behalf of the Republican ticket. That money had been raised, he said, among the beneficiaries of the pending bill, chief among them being a pious citizen of Pennsylvania, who had since been rewarded with a seat in the Cabinet as the price of his villainy. By such practices in the campaign of 1888 the

LOTTERIES TO BE SUPPRESSED

Efforts of the President and Postmaster-General Finally Meet with Success.

Bill Reported to the House Prohibiting Transmission Through the Mails of Lottery Matter of Every Description.

London Times Guilty of an Untruth in Its Comments on the Behring Sea Dispute.

President Harrison's and Mr. Blaine's Course Governed by Act of Congress-Memorials to the Senate-Filibustering in the House.

AFTER THE LOTTERY SHARKS.

Postmaster-General to Be Given Power to Suppress the Evil-The President's Work.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, July 25 .- President Harrison has at last succeeded in accomplishing what years of toil on the part of certain members of the House, and almost unanimous demand from the people of the country have heitherto failed to secure. The House committee on postoffices and postroads has reported a bill prohibiting the transmission through the mail of lottery matter of all descriptions, and placing in the hands of the Postmaster-general such authority as is necessary for him to carry out this prohibition. This was the result of labor on the part of the President, as outlined in these dispatches a few days ago. Both General Harrison and the Postmaster-general had almost despaired of any action on the part of the House, although there was in the House committee on postoffices and post-roads a sub-committee which was supposed to devote itself exclusively to the subject of lotteries. There were before this sub-committee no less than six bills bearing on the subject, but action was inexplicably delayed.

The bill excludes from the mails not only all classes of advertisements and money, drafts, checks and all forms of values intended for lottery companies or agents representing them, but schemes of drawing. As long as ten or twelve years ago, General Browne, of Indiana, introduced a bill in the House looking to this end. He went before the committee, and urged it in the name of decency and fairness to the people, who were unable to see the fraud in the management of lotteries, to adopt a bill of this character. Every two years since he has introduced an anti-lottery bill, but mysterious influences have in each instance either kept the bill in the committee, or, after being reported, have prevented its coming up for consideration, and no measure looking to the suppression of the lottery evil has come within gunshot distance of becoming a law.

It was privately stated some weeks ago that President Harrison, growing weary of the lottery frauds, and impatient with the inaction of Congress, had determined to take the matter in his own hands. Two or three weeks ago the chairman of the House committee on postoffices and post-roads called at the White House on two or three occasions and it was said about Congress, at the time, that his calls were upon the request of the President. who urged that there should be some action taken at this session. It was stated that the President has said that unless a bill was voluntarily reported from the commit-tee he would send a message to Congress pointing out the evils of the lottery busi-ness and urging immediate action; and it is presumed that the probability of such action on the part of the President prompted the House committee to take the action which it took to-day. The bill, in brief, prohibits lottery circulars and tickets, lists of drawings, money or drafts for the pur-chase of lottery tickets, or newspapers con-taining lottery advertisements or drawings from heing carried in the mails or delivered by carriers, and a penalty of a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and imprisonment not exceeding one year is to be imposed upon any persons depositing such matter in the mails. The Postmaster-general is also to be authorized, upon evidence of the existence of a lottery or gift enterprise, to cause registered letters directed to the company to be stamped "fraudulent" and returned to the senders, and he may also forbid the payment of money orders addressed to a lottery or gift-enterprise company. It is a significant coincidence that to-day.

in the trial of a police lieutenant before the District commissioners, Sergeant Bargess testified that the defendant, Lieutenant Guy, had confessed receiving money from the Louisiana lottery, and gave the names of other officers who also received money from the same source. The disburser of the funds was said to be Dr. Mohur, now resident physician at the District Almshouse.

BEHRING SEA SEIZURES. The President's Instructions Based on Law, and Not as the London Times Insinuates.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, July 25 .- There is one point in connection with the Behring sea

correspondence that was not shown in the synopsis given to the press, and which is essential to the complete statement of the case. In commenting on the correspondence the London Times says: "Under the sinister influences of party pressure President Harrison and Mr. Blaine have become more exacting, and have advanced, in an irreconcilable spirit, claims about which they once expressed diffidence." This is not true. President Harrison and Mr. Blaine when the Attorney-general announced are acting under law, and not party presin the court that the will of the dead mill- sure. On the 2d of March last ionaire had been found. When Davis an act was passed by Congress for died the opinion was universal that he had | the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska, the third section of which was added after long discussion and conference. he died there would be no chance for a It provides that Section 1956 of the Revised Statutes "is hereby declared to include and apply to all the dominion of the United States in the waters of the Behring sea, and it shall be the duty of the President, at a timely season in each year, to issue his proclamation warning all persons against entering said waters for the purpose of violating the provisions of said section, and he shall also cause one or more vessels of the United States to deligently cruise said waters and arrest all persons and seize all vessels found to be, or to have been, engaged in any violation of the laws of the United States therein." The section quoted imposes penalties on vessels caught taking seal illegally. It is under this provision of the act of Congress the President and his Secretary of State are acting. Secretary Blaine's vigorous defense of exment of John A. Davis's attorneys | Minister Phelps, and the declaration that the United States government fully trusted him, has been favorably received. It was the subject of comment in one of the churches, last night, as an instance of courteous dealing among politicians that

was noteworthy.

Notwithstanding Salisbury's repeated declaration that without legislative enactment he could not constrain or advise Canadian vessels not to take seals in the disputed waters, the impression prevails here that some means has been found of conveying to these vessels an intimation that it would be well to be careful. This impression was based upon the fact that